

GAYNOR A GUEST OF BUSINESS MEN

Gov. White Advocates Modern Methods in Government.

SENATOR LODGE A SPEAKER

Honors Paid to New York Mayor on His First Appearance at a Dinner Since He Was Shot—Ambassador Strauss and Editor McKelway Others Among the Speakers.

New York, Nov. 17.—Mayor Gaynor was one of the guests of honor of the chamber of commerce to-night at the chamber's annual dinner at the Waldorf. It was the mayor's first appearance at a dinner since he was shot, and the chamber and bankers paid him honors such as are reserved usually for a President of the United States or a guest of marked distinction in national affairs.

The other guests of the chamber talked pretty generally about the growing necessity for business methods in national and State government. Gov. Horace White said that this is the biggest issue that can be put before the people.

Senator Henry C. Lodge, of Massachusetts, told the chamber, in what may be possibly his valedictory, that Uncle Sam is a poor business man, citing the loose methods of appropriating for public buildings and river and harbor improvements.

The Ambassador to Turkey, Oscar S. Straus, exulted in the soundings of the American eagle, a bird that the nations have a constantly increasing respect for.

Editor St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn, responded to the toast "Prayer and politics" and spread jests for the banquet.

The toastmaster, Mr. Harburn, dwelt on some recent financial phenomena and praised the President and Postmaster General Hitchcock.

Gov. White's Speech.

In part, Gov. White spoke as follows: "It is high time that the practical business of State government shall receive close scrutiny and general attention. Too frequently it is the case that an artificial distinction is drawn between public questions, distinguishing one set as particularly important and treating the remainder as if they possessed little real significance. What are called business questions have been sometimes neglected as being of inferior value to good citizens."

"I do not recognize this distinction. The questions which relate to the prosperity of the State, to its agriculture, its commerce, its manufacturing industries, and to the administration of enterprises in which the State government figures for the promotion of trade and production, yield to none in importance and have a profound moral side. They touch all other interests vitally and cannot be separated from them by an arbitrary line."

"If public money is wasted, if public works are carried on in a blind, haphazard fashion, in neglect of scientific and business principles, if a rigid system of supervision is not maintained over public employment and expenditure, is there a legitimate interest of the State government and the people which does not suffer in consequence? If we engage in vast undertakings without calculating the expense of prosecuting them and without determining the sources of the revenue required for their completion, sooner or later we must pay the penalty of our heedlessness."

Engaged in Many Enterprises.

"In the brief time at my disposal it is impossible to review at length the many activities and the vast and costly enterprises in which the State is engaged. But you will recall the highway development for which we are already committed to a \$50,000,000 expenditure, the new education building, which calls for about \$5,000,000; the two new prisons at Comstock and Wingdale, which will require appropriations of about \$4,000,000; the institution at Letchworth Village, for which the estimate is \$2,000,000; the Mohawk State Hospital at Yorktown, for which provision must be made to the extent of \$2,000,000; the completion of the State fair buildings, which will require over \$500,000; the Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights, the cost of which will approximate \$1,000,000; the new normal schools at Buffalo and Oswego, which will need about \$400,000 each; the agricultural college at Cornell University, which will ultimately require about \$1,000,000, while prospective agricultural schools, experiment stations, armories, rifle ranges, forest lands, parks and reservations, laboratories, and other State institutions will need each year larger appropriations, for each year the demand becomes more reasonable and insistent."

"A contemplation of these necessary outlays, with the expense attached to all the other branches and departments of State government, excites serious concern for their financial administration and for the financial problems which our development involves. We have reached a time in the life of the State when all questions must be subordinated to the business management of the government, to the end that the incoming administration, the civic organizations, the press, and the people may focus attention upon and endeavor to solve calmly and wisely these vital, complicated problems."

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WHO'S LOONY NOW?

My neighbor keeps a frantic steed that always tries to run away. "You are a foolish man, indeed," I said; "he'll kill you off some day." And then into my car I stepped, and ran against a vagrant cow; and when I from the ruins crept, my neighbor said: "Who's loony now?" My wife has bought a new fall hat, and I remarked, with great disdain: "The dame who'll blow good scap for that, should have a cobbler fix her brain." And then I took my old stiff tile, and jammed it down upon my brow; the frau surveyed it with a smile, and murmured low: "Who's loony now?" All day I'm toiling in my den; I grind out essays doubly dense; I'm always roasting other men, and saying that they have no sense. And when I'm all swelled up with pride—e'en as the reader finds me now—I make some break, and folks deride, and cry aloud: "Who's loony now?"

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BALLINGER CALLS CRITICISM UNJUST

Says Interior Department Is in Excellent Condition.

Pittsburg, Nov. 17.—Issuing a challenge to his critics, whom he claims are treating him unjustly in so far as their criticism of his administration of the affairs of the Federal Department of the Interior are concerned, I defy any one to place his finger on anything where the government's interests are jeopardized in any way. The department was never in better condition," declared Secretary Ballinger.

This statement was made following a query as to the views he held regarding the criticisms made by certain government officials said to be opposed to him, and especially with reference to the famous dispute with Gifford Pinchot, Col. Roosevelt's friend, who was dismissed from office by President Taft.

With reference to the personal side of the matter, Secretary Ballinger was asked: "How about Mr. Pinchot?"

"There is a personal side to the case which I do not care to discuss," and the Secretary applied the short, ugly word. On the Cunningham mine claims in Alaska Mr. Ballinger was silent.

"I will retire after March 4, 1911, and be succeeded in the Senate by a Democrat," said Senator Scott. "The legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic. Of course, I am sorry the Democrats won, but we could do nothing with Theodore Roosevelt on the stump. Every time he spoke he cost the Republican party thousands of votes. The people are tired of Roosevelt, and he should be convinced of it by the result of the elections."

"The illness of Senator Elkins also hurt us. Mr. Elkins is seriously ill; his condition is also down. We missed his counsel in the recent election, but even Senator Elkins could hardly have saved us with Roosevelt on the stump."

"The people generally, Republicans and Democrats alike, are disgusted with Col. Roosevelt. His undignified activity cost us many votes in West Virginia and beat our party all over the country. I am glad he has been rebuked, but sorry we had to lose him."

Senator Scott openly expressed pleasure over the defeat of Senator Beveridge in Indiana, and intimated that the country would fare better with Democrats in power than with Roosevelt Republicans.

Taft's Page Held.

Youth Arrested as He Planned an Elopement with Iowa Girl.

Los Angeles, Nov. 17.—While pretty Myrtle Gates, the seventeen-year-old daughter of an Iowa capitalist, is being taken to a convent in Europe by her angry parents as fast as the train and steamer will carry her, Harry Hudspeth, her boy sweetheart, with whom she planned an elopement, which was nipped in the bud by the probation department today, is in the county jail. He at one time was caddy on the Washington golf links to Postmaster General Hitchcock, and was a page to President Taft on his trip to Europe.

He met the girl two years ago at Fort Madison, Iowa, where her father, Lander Gates, is a prominent man. The two became fast friends, and while he was but fourteen years old and she fifteen, they planned marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Gates then brought their daughter to Los Angeles and Hudspeth followed. The two met many times in Los Angeles until the parents had him arrested.

May Foretell Enemy.

Republicans who give the President this advice believe by calling an extra session he could promptly put up to the Democrats a proposition which would take up on one side the initiative within a year. By following this course, some of Mr. Taft's friends believe he would be able, partially, at least, to forestall the Democrats on the tariff revision proposition.

The President's friends point out further that he could consistently follow such a course, inasmuch as he has already admitted that some of the schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law need revision and has had his tariff board at work for several months collecting data to be used as a basis for future revisions.

By March 4 next this tariff board will be able to report on some of the most important schedules, and the President would be able to use this data as the basis of a recommendation for revision.

Republicans who are inclined to favor this line of action are proceeding on the assumption that the Democratic party never will be able to make good on an attempt to revise the tariff. They are accordingly in favor of the President putting the responsibility up to them.

Republicans acknowledge that such a course of action by the President would amount to his aligning himself with the progressives.

Democrats Pleased.

The Democrats themselves welcome suggestions for a special session. They harbor none of the doubts which the Republicans hold, of Democratic ability to handle this big question.

They say that if a Republican administration puts the tariff up to them they will act on it promptly, but they will do it in their own way. They are confident that if they have an opportunity in a special session to revise the tariff they will do it in a way that will put the present Republican administration still deeper in a hole.

Democratic leaders who have already arrived in Washington have given this subject of tariff revision thought, and it is practically certain now that they will not work with the President's tariff board.

There is a possibility that when the Democrats are firmly in the saddle the hands of the President's tariff board will be tied altogether by a refusal on the part of the Democrats to appropriate money for the carrying on of the board's investigations.

That, however, cannot happen until 1912, as the present Republican House will provide for the board in the forthcoming fiscal year. The board received an appropriation last year of \$100,000, and there is some doubt, even in a Republican House, about its being voted.

It would be easy for the leaders of either party to bring about conditions that would demand a special session, regardless of the tariff.

All indications point to the fact that the Democrats will have to compromise on the tariff question with the insurgents in the Senate if they are to accomplish any revision.

Definite information has reached Washington that the radical insurgents in the Senate will not stand for a tariff on a revenue-only basis. These insurgents will insist on revision being the cost of production here and abroad.

ROOSEVELT COMES BACK--TO HIS TOIL

Spends Busy Day with Callers at Outlook Office.

New York, Nov. 17.—At 11:15 o'clock today an automobile drew up in front of the office of the Outlook, a well-known periodical, and a man with a smile and a great big fur overcoat got out. "That's Col. Roosevelt," said a street sweeper, and using a short and ugly word when asked his view of the personal side of the issue, Secretary Richard A. Ballinger, of Ballinger-Pinchot memories, arrived in Pittsburg today on a tour of inspection of the testing station at the old Allegheny Arsenal ground, in Lawrenceville.

So far as the department is concerned, I defy any one to place his finger on anything where the government's interests are jeopardized in any way. The department was never in better condition," declared Secretary Ballinger.

This statement was made following a query as to the views he held regarding the criticisms made by certain government officials said to be opposed to him, and especially with reference to the famous dispute with Gifford Pinchot, Col. Roosevelt's friend, who was dismissed from office by President Taft.

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GOVERNMENT IN HANDS OF PEOPLE

Academy of Science Hears About Oregon Plan.

BOURNE CHAMPIONS REFORMS

Representative Gathering at Philadelphia Interested in the Senator's Exposition of System in His State Which Has Eradicated Political Evils and Enabled People to Rule.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.—The session tonight of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, held in Witherspoon Hall, attracted a representative audience. Hon. Jonathan Bourne, Jr., United States Senator from Oregon, was the speaker of the evening, and special invitations were extended by the academy to prominent people to hear his address on "The meaning of popular government."

Senator Bourne's address was an exposition of the much-discussed Oregon system, which he declared to be "the best system of government in the world."

The chief features of that system are the Australian ballot, strict registration law, the initiative and referendum, the direct primary, including popular selection of United States Senators, a comprehensive corrupt-practices act, and the recall, all of which, Senator Bourne declared, constitute absolute government by the people.

Senator Bourne argued that the initiative educates and develops the people by compelling them to study public questions and placing upon them responsibility for all laws. It gives every man an opportunity to submit his ideas to the people, provided 5 per cent of them believe his ideas worthy of submission to popular vote. Thus, there is a tendency to get all the people to the plan of the most advanced.

Jokers and Blackmail Impossible.

"Laws proposed under the initiative," he said, "are not subject to amendment, and, therefore, cannot be made the means of enacting 'jokers,' as has often been done in the case of measures enacted by a legislature. Legislative blackmail and grants of special privilege are made impossible by the referendum."

"The people of Oregon are satisfied with their system of direct legislation, and it has not been unnecessarily expensive."

"Before a voter can participate in a direct primary in Oregon he must register under oath his party affiliation, thus protecting the primaries of one party from interference by members of another party."

Oregon has selected three United States Senators by popular vote. Explaining the manner in which a Democrat was elected Senator by Oregon, which is a Republican State, Senator Bourne said that 51 out of 90 members of the Oregon legislature had subscribed to what is known as the "Statement No. 1" pledge, in which a member of the legislature pledges himself to the people always to vote for that candidate for United States Senator who has received the largest number of votes for that office at the general election. In pursuance of such pledge, the legislature elected a Democrat, who has received the largest number of popular votes.

Choosing Presidential Candidates.

Senator Bourne advocated extending the direct primary to the selection of candidates for President and Vice President and of delegates to national conventions, thus relieving Presidents of any obligation to men who make and manipulate conventions.

"A corrupt-practices act," he said, "is necessary feature of popular government, in order to regulate campaign expenditures and prevent abuse of the initiative and referendum and the direct primary. An important feature of the Oregon system is the publicity pamphlet published by the secretary of state and mailed to the voters at least eight days before each election. Each candidate in the primary campaign may have published in this pamphlet a statement in support of his candidacy. Each candidate must pay for at least one page in the pamphlet, the amount varying from \$100 for the highest office to \$10 for minor offices. Each candidate may secure not more than three additional pages at \$100 per page. In the general campaign each party may use not to exceed twenty-four pages in the publicity pamphlet at \$50 per page, making approximately \$100 for each candidate."

A candidate shall not expend in his primary campaign more than 15 per cent nor in his general campaign more than 10 per cent of one year's salary in excess of what he pays for space in the publicity pamphlet.

"The direct primary for governor in Oregon can reach all registered voters in two campaigns at a total cost of \$500."

Concluding his speech, Senator Bourne said:

Advantages of the System.

"Oregon has evolved the best system of popular government in the world. 'The Australian ballot assures the honesty of elections. 'The registration law guards the integrity of the privilege of American citizenship—participation in government. 'The direct primary absolutely insures popular selection of all candidates, and establishes the responsibility of the public servant to the electorate, and not to any political boss or special interest. 'The initiative and referendum is the keystone of the arch of popular government, for by means of this the people may accomplish such other reforms as they desire. 'The corrupt-practices act is necessary as a complement to the initiative and referendum and the direct primary, for without the corrupt practices act these other features of popular government could be abused. Under the operation of this law popular verdicts will be based upon ideas, not money; argument, not bribe; principles, not boss or machine dictation. 'The recall is rather an admonitory or precautionary measure, the existence of which will generally prevent necessity for its use. 'Elections who believe in the validity and importance of their sovereign citizenship, in their own intelligence, and in their own capacity to think and act for themselves politically should study these Oregon laws, and should work for the adoption of similar laws in their own States. They should question all candidates for elective offices as to their attitude upon these measures, and support only such candidates as pledge themselves to work diligently for the adoption of similar laws, and defend candidates declining to make such public declarations. 'The Senator's address was heard with manifest interest and marked evidence of approval of the Oregon system."

Ask Boy "Lifer's" Pardon.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 17.—The friends of Charles Cook, the boy who is serving a life sentence for the murder of Clyde Bennett in 1908, are circulating a petition for his pardon. Cook was indicted with his young wife and Charles Weithe for the murder.

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carefully used; like new.....	\$700	\$400 Crown; new.....	\$325
\$800 Steinway Miniature Grand; like new; superb tone.....	\$675	\$375 Crown; new.....	\$310
\$600 Steinway Mahog. Upright. Rented 4 months (Vertegrand).....	\$525	\$275 Boardman Upr.; new.....	\$185
\$450 Krakauser Upright Mahog.; like new; superb tone.....	\$325	\$250 Biddle Upr.; used.....	\$150
\$550 Bush & Lane, Pompanetan style; used only 1 month.....	\$300	\$350 Droop Upr.; used.....	\$150
\$550 A. B. Chase Upr.; fine tone.....	\$225	\$300 Kohler & Campbell.....	\$125
\$900 Knabe Baby Grand; as good as new.....	\$450	\$250 Biddle, Mahog.....	\$150
\$750 Krakauser Mahogany Grand; used few months.....	\$425	\$300 Huntington; used.....	\$200
\$300 Cambridge; new.....	\$225	\$300 Huntington; used.....	\$185